

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 19 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 57. 2 p.m. 68.  
Humidity 85 56

March 19, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 61. p.m. 69.  
Humidity 77 61

2862 日四初月二

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

正陽曆 號九十戶三英

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE

Barometer 30.19

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### NEW ZEALAND'S FINE LOYALTY.

EXPENDING £300,000 A MONTH AND ANXIOUS  
TO DO MORE.

Zeppelin Drops Bombs on Calais.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Another British Steamer Torpedoed.

March 18, 10.25 p.m.  
The Glasgow steamer Glenartney, proceeding from Bangkok to London with a cargo of rice, was torpedoed in the Channel at three o'clock this morning, and sank within half an hour.

The crew was landed at Newhaven by a destroyer. One apprentice was drowned.

[The Glenartney, 4,900 tons, was built in 1911 at Glasgow, by Messrs. C. Connell and Co., Ltd., and was the property of the Caledonia Steamship Company, Ltd.]

New Zealand's Fervent Loyalty.

March 18, 4.20 p.m.  
At Wellington the Premier of New Zealand, in the course of a speech, said that the war expenditure of the Dominion was three hundred thousand pounds monthly. Nevertheless he doubted if New Zealand was doing enough. Consequently, if the Imperial Government would indicate in what manner they could do more, the Government and people of New Zealand would be glad to acquiesce.

Austro-Servian Exchange of Civilian Prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at Nish states that Servia and Austria have arranged for an exchange of civilian prisoners—all females, and males under eighteen and over fifty.

Belgian Artillery Active.

March 18, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—  
The Belgians continue to progress on the Yser. Belgian artillery bombarded German convoys.

Villages Bombarded.

There have been artillery actions from the Lys to the Oise. The enemy particularly bombarded the spur at Notre Dame de Lorette and the villages of Carnoy and Maricourt.

There is nothing to report in the Champagne region. A French aviator dropped bombs on the railway station at Conflans.

Bombs Dropped on Calais.

March 19, 12.40 a.m.

A Paris evening communique states:—  
A Zeppelin has dropped bombs on Calais, killing seven station employees.

Further Progress.

In Champagne we progressed appreciably west, north and east of the ridge to the north-east of Mesnil. A German counter-attack was repulsed.

We captured two trenches in Consenvoye wood, north of Verdun.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Sir John French's Report.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 18.  
Field Marshal French reports as follows:—Capture of village L'Epinette to east Armentieres advances British line this region by 300 yards on front 800. Fighting in Neuve Chapelle area very severe on 12th, when strong counter-attack by Germans was defeated and 612 more prisoners taken. Counter-attacks continued on next day, but nowhere did Germans regain ground. Prisoners in hands British since 10th number 1,700, of whom 30 officers. Judging from number dead Germans found their losses cannot fall short of 17,000 to 18,000. During evening 14th, Germans rushed some of our trenches to south St. Eloi, after heavy bombardment and explosion of mine. Greater part these trenches recaptured this morning. Airmen have successfully bombarded Don and Douai.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 18.  
On the 16th all German counter-attacks against the trenches conquered the day before, north of Arras, failed. The bombardment of Soissons and Rheims was resumed. French troops carried an important ridge north of Mesnil, and repulsed several counter-attacks in Argonne.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 17.  
French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 71.05.  
We repulsed counter-attacks north of Arras and also in Argonne. We carried in Champagne, on a 500 metres front, an important ridge.  
A French aviator bombarded the barracks at Colmar.  
The German collier ship Macedonia, which was supplying the German Atlantic convoys, and which was captured and brought to Las Palmas in October last, escaped during the night.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Allies' Progress.

March 17, 5.10 p.m.

Says a Paris communique:—The Belgians have made fresh progress and have also repelled a counter-attack.

There has been fairly violent artillery firing on the British front. The Germans made another abortive counter-attack on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette. The enemy again bombarded Soissons and Rheims, two shells striking Rheims Cathedral.

We captured, to the north of Mesnil, along a front of five hundred metres, an important eminence. Several German attacks were made between Rolans and the Four-de-Paris.

A French aviator has bombed the barracks at Colmar, in Upper Alsace.

Sir Edward Grey and America.

March 17, 10.45 p.m.

Correspondence which has passed between Sir Edward Grey and the United States Ambassador is published.

Regarding sea warfare, Sir Edward Grey, replying to enquiries, emphasises the fact that Great Britain and France only instituted the blockade of German ports by a cruiser cordon in reply to the German attempt to prevent supplies reaching Britain and France.

The Franco-British measure, Sir Edward says, is a natural consequence of Germany's unprecedented methods, which are repugnant to all the laws of morality.

Germans Again Cut Up by Mitrailleuse Firing.

March 18, 1.55 a.m.

A Paris evening communique says:—German attacks made in the region of Arras and Albert for the purpose of regaining lost ground have been repulsed.

We continued our progress in Champagne and in the woods between Perthes and Soain.

The enemy, realising the importance of the position we had won on the ridge north of Mesnil, violently counter-attacked this morning, a Landwehr regiment, stiffened by Prussian Guards, leading the way. Our mitrailleuses mowed down the Germans, few of whom regained the trenches. Our gains in Argonne and at Vauquois have been consolidated.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Germans Using Forty-Year Old Guns.

March 18, 2.20 a.m.  
A Petrograd communique says that the Russian offensive on both banks of the Orzic is progressing against a stubborn resistance. Seventeen guns have been captured.

The Germans on several parts of the front are employing old bullets and guns of the 1873 model. Fresh units fire wildly and parties frequently surrender before they have begun to fight. The marshes are impassable and the rivers on the left of the Vistula are in flood.

The enemy's fire on the fortress of Ossowiec is weakening.

Another Small British Vessel Sunk.

March 18, 2.20 a.m.  
A message from Massaluis reports that the German submarine U28 sank the British steamer Leeuwarden, four miles from the Maas lightship (near the Hook of Holland). The crew was saved. [The Leeuwarden, 374 tons, belonged to the General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and was built in Middlesbrough in 1903.]

H. A. L. Boat Reported Captured.

March 18, 8 a.m.  
The Daily Mail publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Madrid to the effect that a British cruiser has captured the liner Macedonia.

[The Hamburg-Amerika liner Macedonia, 4,312 tons gross, was built by Messrs. C. S. Swan and Hunter, Ltd., of Newcastle, in 1900.]

Dardanelles Casualties.

March 18, 6 a.m.  
The Admiralty announces the latest casualties in the operations at the Dardanelles.

H.M.S. Amethyst has lost twenty-three killed, including thirteen stokers, and thirty-seven wounded. The mine-sweepers have lost three killed and two wounded.

## SILK TRADE AND THE WAR.

Markets for British Goods.

The silk industry of England has long been in an unsatisfactory condition. Our net imports of raw silk, knubs, &c., which averaged £4,800,000 per annum in the decade 1865-74, amounted in 1913 to only £1,200,000. On the other hand, our net imports of manufactures of silk increased during the same period from £10,230,000 to £12,700,000. While our imports of silk manufactures have been growing at so rapid a pace our exports of manufactures have remained practically stationary, the figures for 1913—£1,705,000—being rather less than the average for the previous forty years. These exports compare very unfavourably with Germany's exports of similar goods, which in 1912 amounted in value to £9,042,860. This country has been by a long way Germany's best customer for silk goods, no less than £3,207,250 worth having been exported by that country to the United Kingdom in 1912. This is nearly three times as much as is taken by the United States, the next largest market. Our exports of silks to Germany have been comparatively insignificant, amounting in 1913 to no more than £150,000. One effect of the war, then, is that Germany loses a very large and profitable market, for which she can gain no compensation elsewhere, while we lose a very small market, for which we shall be compensated many times over by supplying our home market with British instead of German-made silks.

Blow to Germany's Industry.  
The loss of the United Kingdom market does not by any means represent the whole of Germany's lost trade, most of which may well be captured by British manufacturers. There are other British markets of considerable importance from which Germany, by her own action, has cut herself off. Thus British India took from Germany, in 1912, silk goods to the value £141,700; Canada took £143,850 worth; Australia and New Zealand

£85,700 worth; British South and West Africa, £18,350 worth; and the Straits Settlements, £14,450. Germany's trade with the other allied nations, too, has gone by the board, and there will be no disposition on their part to resume it when the war is over if similar goods can be obtained from any other source. In 1912 Germany exported to France silk goods to the value of £838,100; to Belgium, £233,800; to Russia, £238,250; to Servia, £13,200; and to Japan, £8,250. The loss of these markets to Germany must obviously be a great blow to her silk industry, while it offers invaluable opportunities to British silk manufacturers to capture the trade of the enemy and replace German goods by British.

British Opportunities.  
Next to this country, Germany's largest individual customer has been the United States, to which market she sent £1,155,900 worth of silk goods in 1912. But her merchant ships can no longer cross the Atlantic in safety, and so that large market is practically closed to German goods. In the great South American States, also, Germany's silk trade is at a standstill. To the Argentine market Germany sent in 1912, £253,400 worth of silk manufactures; to Brazil, £180,100 worth; to Chili, £70,850 worth; to Uruguay, £40,150 worth; to Columbia, £33,450 worth; and to Peru, £25,700 worth. To all these markets our own exports of silk have been relatively small. A golden opportunity now occurs for vastly increasing them. Germany can no longer supply the wants of these States, but the demand for silk goods has not decreased, and must be supplied from some source. Is there any good reason why it should not be supplied by British looms and British workers? It is for British manufacturers, backed by every encouragement and aid the Government can offer, to decide. We believe that the Government are fully alive to the importance of the present situation. British silk manufacturers have so good a case to present that we trust the Government will grant them every possible help in extending their business both at home and in overseas markets.

## TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Belgians continue to progress on the Yser.

A French aviator has dropped bombs on the barracks at Colmar. Servia and Austria have agreed to exchange civilian prisoners.

The Germans at several parts of the Poland front are employing old bullets and guns of the 1873 model.

The Allies have captured, northward of Mesnil, along a front of 500 metres, an important eminence.

The enemy has again bombarded Soissons and Rheims, two of the shells striking Rheims cathedral.

The Daily Mail Madrid correspondent states that a British cruiser has captured the liner Macedonia.

The German submarine U28 has sunk the British steamer Leeuwarden, four miles from the Maas lightship.

The fresh German units in Poland are wildly and parties frequently surrender before they have begun to fight.

Despite the fact that New Zealand's war expenditure is £300,000 monthly, the Premier says the country is willing to do more.

The Glasgow steamer Glenartney, from Bangkok to London, has been torpedoed in the Channel, the crew being landed at Newhaven.

Sir Edward Grey says the Franco-British blockade measure is a natural consequence of Germany's unprecedented methods, which are repugnant to all the laws of morality.

### NEWS.

The Criminal Sessions were continued to-day.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong now total \$257,733.78.

General news and an article headed "British Defeat of the Turks" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 8.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Performances at the French Convention—4 p.m.

Entries close for H. K. Cricket Club Tennis Tournaments.

Wednesday, March 24.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Wednesday, March 31.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.







## GENERAL NEWS.

## Holland's Money Matters.

The sum of £11,000,000 voted for mobilisation expenses in the Second Chamber in Holland is nearly spent, and will not be sufficient in any case if demobilisation is not ordered before April 1. The burden is a heavy one for a nation of fewer than six million people.

## A Singapore Wedding.

The marriage arranged between A. J. Ferguson, Singapore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald Ferguson, Mitchell, and grandson of the late Very Rev. John Ferguson, Dean of Moray and Ross, and Constance Allen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Dalehaple, Elgin, will take place at Singapore at the end of April.

## Chinese Students in Paris.

According to Chinese students who have recently returned to the East, there have never been so many Chinese studying in Paris as at the present time. The majority attend the courses of the College of Political and Social Science, but a fairly large number are reading for the b. A. Altogether they are estimated to number about 300.

## Italian Tribute to Great Britain.

The *Corriere della Sera* has recently been publishing a series of articles from the pen of an Italian professor, in which the greatest admiration is expressed for Great Britain. One article concludes with the following message: "If we Italians desire to keep the wish of being one day the creators of a new and more perfect civilisation we need that the most perfect and free forms of political organisation of the world should be strengthened, and among these none is more marvellous, more spontaneous, more living and adoptable, or more calculated to arouse our emulation and envy than the British Empire."

## F.M.S. Chamber of Mines.

Iphoh, March 7, 4.55 p.m.—The annual meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. E. Mair, the retiring president, paid a tribute to the assistance rendered by Government to the industry at a very critical time, and he particularly expressed the thanks of the Chamber to the Resident in Perak and the Protector of Chinese for the services they had rendered the Chamber. Mr. Alma Baker was elected president. Mr. R. P. Brash vice president. The Council was elected as follows: (Perak), Messrs. Atterborough, Foo Choo Choon, Cheah Kee Ee, Alma Baker, E. F. Vallentine, Brash, M. S. Dawbarn, H. F. Nutter, En Tong Sen, J. Bay, (Selangor) J. A. Russell, A. A. Hengsteler, Luke Chow Thye, (Negri Sembilan) C. C. W. Liddle. —*Straits Times*

## The Kohinoor.

The first owner of the famous Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light" diamond was, according to legend, the "Mahabharata," who is said to have carried the great stone some 5,000 years ago. The Kohinoor, brought to England from India six years ago, and presented to Queen Victoria the following July, made its first authentic appearance in history in the fourteenth century, when a blood-diamond carried it to Delhi. At that time it was said to have weighed 793 carats. It appeared in the great diamond market of Goiconda in 1550. The lack of kill of a Venetian lapidary, Montorio Borghese, reduced its weight to 270 carats. After the sack of Delhi in 1739 the diamond went to Afghanistan, and it belonged in turn to several Afghan rulers. Thence it came into the possession of the Sikh chief, Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominion to the British empire, in 1849, the great stone became the property of the East India Company, and was by it presented to Queen Victoria. It was rescut soon afterward, and now weighs 1024 carats. It is beyond price, although \$10,000,000 has been given as a fair valuation.

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## BRITISH DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

What the Attack on Egypt Means.

London, Feb. 4.—The local official communiqué, which was issued in Cairo yesterday, shows that on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, on the eastern bank of the Canal, there were three separate encounters between British and Turkish troops, one near Ismailia on Tuesday morning—an advanced guard affair—which came to an end in a sand storm. Then on Tuesday night an attempt was made by a Turkish force, the strength of which is not stated, to throw a bridge across the Canal at Tusun, which is a couple of miles or so south of Lake Timsah. The Turks were allowed to reach the Canal and begin bridging operations, when our troops attacked them, and drove them back into the desert. A disorder, the bridging material being left in our hands, and a number of the unfortunate Turks drowned in the Canal. A third attack was made at dawn on Wednesday on the British position at El Kantara, near the northern entrance to the Canal, and this turned out to be as abortive as the other two attacks. The loss of the enemy, presumably, in all three encounters is reported to have been 16 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners, the total loss on our side being no more than nine men wounded.

## Renewed Attacks.

A message from Cairo last night reported a renewed attempt made at daybreak on Wednesday to cross the Canal at Tusun by means of rafts, but this attempt met with the same fate as that which overtook the previous one on Tuesday night, the Turks being again defeated, and this time with considerable loss, eight officers and numerous men being left dead on the field, while 282 unwounded prisoners fell into our hands. The British loss was 2 officers and 13 men killed and 58 wounded. A simultaneous attack was made at Kantara, and repulsed with a Turkish loss of 21 killed and 25 wounded, 25 prisoners being taken. This further report shows that the actions yesterday were something more than mere advanced guard affairs, the Turks having brought up 12,000 men, and six batteries, their intention evidently being to force the passage of the Canal and get possession of the railway junction at Ismailia.

The suggestion is that the whole of this raiding force, for it was nothing more, came along the coast caravan road via Rafa and El Arish, part of it being detached towards Ismailia for the operations described. It is of no consequence how it came, or where it came from. What does matter is that a British army should be looked up in Egypt in order to defend the Suez Canal against raids, such as occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, organised by the Germans, not with any hope of success, but merely with the object of neutralising a large

force of British troops, for no one, who knows what it means, really believes the rumoured invasion of Egypt across a 100-mile water desert with an army of 100,000 men is anything more than a threat held over our heads for the purpose suggested. To come, as the Turks appear to have done, with only 12,000 men was to trifle with the situation and court the certainty of defeat. Fortunately, Egypt is an excellent training ground, and the Australians and Territorials who are watching the Egyptian frontier are completing their training under circumstances which will eventually bring them into the field as a valuable reinforcement of strength.

## Economic Pressure.

In an exceedingly interesting article contributed to the current number of *Land and Water* Mr. Belloc decides against the likelihood of economic pressure bringing the war to an end. His conclusions are arguable but in any case we shall do well not to rely on this means of obtaining peace. Even supposing, and this is more than likely, that as time goes on our command of the sea is used to increase the economic pressure which we are putting on Germany, and which for various reasons has not yet been exerted to the full extent of our power, the military oligarchy, who are pulling the wires in Germany, in the pride, and intolerance, and arrogance of their power, will continue to wage this cruel war, no matter how great the suffering which is caused to the civil population, and will not bend the knee except under pressure of superior force, which the Allies are preparing to bring against them. It really comes to this, that the German Emperor has appealed to force, and peace can only come when that force has been destroyed. There can be no hedging with this curse of militarism; it must be trumped under foot, like any other vice which has to be conquered. As in the Napoleonic war, so in this war, economic pressure will weaken the enemy's force, and correspondingly strengthen that of the Allies, but it won't be a deciding factor in the problem which the British people, in conjunction with their Allies, have set themselves to solve. The solution will only come when we have killed force by force, and broken the military power of the enemy beyond hope of recovery. The task is a hard one, but until it is accomplished it is of no use to talk or think about peace, not because we don't long for it, but because peace on any other terms than those laid down by the Prize Minister will be nothing more than an armed truce, and the last state of Europe will be worse than the first. —*Daily News*.

## Dockers' Wages.

The Port of London authority has granted an increase in wages of 3s. weekly to its permanent hands and also to casual labour of 6d. per diem.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to—  
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TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)  
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"ELANDONAN" No. 54 Mount Kellett Road. 5 rooms, unfurnished.  
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TO LET.—A house in Macdonnell Road. Apply to—"A.B.O." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
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## Pigeon Crosses the Ocean.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 7.—A carrier pigeon dropped from the roof of a building here and Fred Jacobs, who found it, discovered a paper tied about the bird's neck, which evidently was a message of a German soldier in the Belgian trenches to his wife. The message read as follows: "Dear wife, I am alive and well in the trenches of Belgium, but your brother has been killed." There was no signature to denote the identity of the man who wrote this little tragedy of war. The pigeon showed evidences of long flight, and the injury to the wing seemed to have been received shortly before the bird was picked up. The message was written in English and wrapped in the heading of a German newspaper, and the date line of the paper was Saxony, December, —, the day of the month missing.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australias & China Telegraph Co.

Confuoy 97, Connaught Road, Perth.  
Kwang Hing Lung, Nogalesaz, Leverad (2), Liverpool, Manwild, New York.  
Sarifa 12 Bridges St. Second Floor, Macao.  
Silva Francisco Hongkong Hotel, Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 4th, 1915.  
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.  
Kwongchongshang, Shanghai.  
Yeeling, Moji.  
Fukushima, Kobe.  
Neotachun, Shanghai.  
Cheongwo Woshui, Yokohama.  
R. BLACK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 5th, 1915.

## NOTICES.

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JOHN WISDEN'S CRICKETERS' ALMANACK FOR 1915	1.20
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING IN "ARMISTICE," Oscar Wilde	.80
THE FLEETS AT WAR, Hurd	.80
GERMANY AND ENGLAND, Prof. Camb	.80
THOU ART THE MAN, Daily Express War Book	.80
THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM, O. Sorel	1.20
WHAT I FOUND OUT, by An English Governess	2.50
THE TIMES BOOK OF THE NAVY	.85
JESSIE POPE'S WAR POEMS	.85
THE NEW ARMY IN TRAINING, R. Kipling	.40
THE SONG OF THE GUNS, Kaufman	.80
WILSON'S THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HEART FAILURE, Eo.	10.00
AT THE SIGN OF THE SWORD, Wm. Le Queux	.80
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## Blackwater.

Hants, England.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. Watson sending to her by post 10 BOTTLES of their "COLD CURE." She will be glad to have them as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son Captain — (of the Buffs) who is at the Front and finds the tablets excellent for stopping colds.

January 31st, 1915.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—  
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.  
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.  
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.  
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## BIRTH.

NOLAN—On the 19th of March, at "Rock View," No. 155, Wanchai Road, to Mr. & Mrs. N. G. Nolan, a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

## TARIFFS AND MONOPOLIES.

The war has hit British traders in many ways, but in no particular trade has its effect been more felt than in the aniline dye industry. Germany, we know, had practically built up a monopoly in this particular sphere, and British manufacturers had come to rely almost entirely on the German product, long before the war broke out. Lancashire especially was dependent on the German supplies, and, naturally, it very seriously felt the shortage when those supplies were cut off. Happily, British manufacturers are a resourceful body of men, and they lost no time, with the aid of the Government, in seeking a remedy for the new situation which arose. For several months now there have been important conferences of those interested in this industry, and these have made it clear that Britain can produce all the dyes required by her trade interests, provided manufacturers are given some security that their investment in the new industry can be permanently secured. The question arises interesting and most important issues, however, and a brief analysis of the position will not at this moment be out of place.

The new scheme put forward comprises the creation of a concern to be known as "British Dyes, Limited," which is to be, in effect, a Government company, upon which it is designed to confer a rigid monopoly. It seems that a form of agreement has been drawn up for British dye users, under which they bind themselves to purchase from this company only, during the war and for a period of five years after it has come to an end. The only exception allowed them is in the case of dyes which the company is unable to produce. Prices are to be "reasonable," and if the customer objects to them he is to be permitted to call in a referee appointed by the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. With these exceptions, the monopoly is complete and rigid. The object aimed at—namely, the building up of a new British industry, to replace the German—is one which is worthy of all support; but the question arises whether or not the methods chosen are the wisest in the circumstances.

While we have no desire to discuss the relative merits of Free Trade and Tariff Reform—a vast controversy which may very well be left over until peace returns—it is certainly something of an anomaly to find the Government backing up a scheme which will interfere with freedom of competition, which is of the very essence of Free Trade. For the proposals exclude not only foreign but home competition as well. One would have thought that the home market would have been well served had a prohibitive tariff been imposed on German dyes, for a tariff would be far less objectionable than a monopoly, since tariffs do not at any rate destroy home competition. If, when war is ended, Germany were faced with a stiff tariff barrier in England, new industries would at once arise in the Old Country, and a spirit of healthy competition would be brought about. The customer would then have no need to apply to a referee to fix prices, which would adjust themselves, and he would, moreover, be sure of getting an article worth the money asked for it. Under the proposed monopoly he would be sure of neither.

## Women Poets.

A Straits paper observes: "Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Christina Rossetti are the two greatest women poets in the history of English literature." We know of no better example of the class of statement that catches one off one's guard. The average student of poetry would say of Mrs. Browning that her Sonnets from the Portuguese are masterpieces in their way, that she wrote one or two long poems that were decidedly above mediocre, and that the rest of her work was scarcely better than that of Mrs. Hemans and company. Of Christina Rossetti he would say: "She was a hymn-writer," and would leave the matter at that. And doubtless he would not be far wrong in either case; but that does not alter the fact that our contemporary's assertion is a perfectly true one; for, astounding as it seems, Britain has not produced a really great poetess; nor, so far as we know, has any other nation in modern times. Most countries can boast at least one great woman novelist, but where—since the *Magnificat* was composed—shall we look for a poetess?

## A Suggested Explanation.

One might easily waste more time than the question is worth, in trying to discover some solution of this puzzle. Perhaps it lies in the fact that women are so constituted that they cannot lay hold on the enduring qualities that go to make a great poem. Of those qualities, strength and a grip of the reader's will would seem to be the chief. Women have usually a far greater force of imagination than men, and their sense of what is beautiful is often superior to that possessed by the other sex. Their minds, too, are generally less distracted by money getting cares, so that they should be able to live more nearly to the ideal than their male folk. Then why have they not produced great poetry—allowing that they have shown themselves able to write great novels? Had George Eliot been given the plot of e.g. "Enoch Arden," she could have worked it into a strong and most moving prose story; but no woman could have told that story as Tennyson's verse tells it. This suggests that the "strength" needed for poetry is not quite of the same variety as that required for a lasting prose work. But there must be other explanations. We look for enlightenment to some of our readers.

## German Culture and Superstition.

Some of the Home illustrated papers have been printing photographs of weird-looking amulets and charms found on the bodies of slain German soldiers, and we gather that there is quite a fondness among the culture-loving warriors of the Kaiser for such fetichs. These include dolls, wooden or metal animals, and grotesque carvings which certainly cannot outrage the Second Commandment, inasmuch as they do not appear to be the likeness of anything in Heaven or earth—or, let us hope, under the earth. It is an old contention of ours that the more irreligious and free-thinking a man is, the more given is he to worrying himself about what will bring good or bad luck; which seems to imply that the belief which the advanced thinker refuses to give to the religion of his fathers, he is yet willing to bestow on fooleries that only an African savage or a Chinese coolie should attach any importance to. We have met men who were never tired of asserting their scepticism, where a perfectly logical faith—Christianity—was concerned; and yet, who were absolutely convinced that some ill fortune was going to befall them because they had spilt the salt, or had happened to meet a wall-eyed woman. This is another point on which we should like further information.

## U.S. Postal Rate to Germany.

Washington, February 4.—The Postmaster General to-day suspended the two-cent postage rates on mails from the United States to Germany. He announced that until direct transportation service was restored, letters from this country to German destinations would be charged at a rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce.

## DAY BY DAY.

AND AS FOR ME LET WHAT WILL COME. I CAN RECEIVE NO DAMAGE FROM IT. UNLESS I THINK IT A CALAMITY. AND IT IS IN MY POWER TO THINK IT NONE. IF I SO DECIDE.—Marcus Aurelius.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; clear.

## Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

## The Mails.

American Mail.—Due per a.s. Atlantique to-morrow.  
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Atlantique to-morrow at 11 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Obichago Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Liangchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

## Up to the Minute—Share

## Market News.

## Closing prices:—

Hongkong Futures. — \$373, buyers, ex div.  
China and Manilas. — \$5, buyers.  
Kowloon Wharves. — \$65, sales.  
Light and Power. — \$33, sellers.  
China Providents. — \$73, buyers.  
Dairy Farms. — \$33, buyers.  
Cements. — \$61, buyers.  
Ropes. — \$27, sales.  
Steam Laundry. — \$51, sales.  
Luzons. — \$25, buyers.  
Rauba. — \$4.15, buyers.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.11-16d.

## Langkat Output.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for yesterday was 232 tons.

## Left for Shanghai.

Dr. Irvin Kew, of Drs. Kew Bros., left for Shanghai to-day to take charge of the firm up North.

## "Lady Friend" Suspected.

A Chinese amah, living at Belcher's Street, has had stolen from her box \$100 in money. She suspects one of her lady friends.

## Police Inspection.

H. E. the Governor will hold his annual inspection of the Hongkong Police Force on March 26 in the Police compound.

## European Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was mentioned in which Oyager Singh sued W. Cooper for \$160. The case went over.

## Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 6 amounted to 53,148.08 tons and the sales during the period to 41,833.05 tons.

## Fined for Refuse-Throwing.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Sergt. Mackay charged a boatman with unlawfully throwing dirt into the Harbour. Defendant was fined \$25.

## Plaintiff in Hospital.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was referred to Chambers in which F. Smyth sues E. B. Shepherd for the sum of \$200. It appears that the plaintiff is in hospital.

## Case Mentioned.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the action was mentioned in which Francis Maitland is the plaintiff and Law and Sons the defendants. The amount at issue is \$339.

## Adjourned.

Messrs. Weaver and Raven were the plaintiffs and Law Ngai-po the defendant in an action brought to recover \$311, in the Summary Court, this morning, the hearing of which was adjourned.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## GERMANY BECOMING EXHAUSTED.

## The Shortage of Men and War Material.

The latest Russian communique contains one or two interesting disclosures which reveal the enemy in a very sorry plight. Along several parts of the front, so the communique says, the Germans are employing old bullets and guns of the 1873 model, while the fresh units brought into the battle line fire wildly and parties frequently surrender before they have begun to fight. If this is a correct representation of the facts—and there is every reason to believe that it is—then the Germans must be pretty badly "up against it." They are evidently suffering from a shortage of men as well as from a shortage of war material. And the outlook for a nation which depends on raw recruits and 40-years old war material to win battles must be black indeed.

## The Cause.

It is hard to say which is the more serious—the shortage of trained men or the lack of modern war material. But both are probably attributable to the same cause—the fact that Germany never for a moment expected the war to last so long. She did not anticipate the resistance of Belgium, nor that the fighting east and west would be either so unsatisfactory, so prolonged or so fierce. The strain on her resources has therefore been far more severe than she had reckoned upon. As to the scarcity of ammunition, this is not the first time that it has been commented upon, for some little time ago it was recorded that the Germans before Osovice were husbanding their shells. We may assume as a certainty that Germany did not plunge into the war without a tremendous stock of ammunition of all kinds, but that stock would be proportionate to the probable duration of the struggle. The conclusion is that the Germans have been using powder, shells and bullets at a much greater rate than was anticipated, and are now being forced to rely upon old stock.

## Allies Doing Well.

There can be no getting away from the fact that in both theatres of war things are going badly for the forces ranged against the Allies. Besieged Przemyśl appears to be on its last legs, and its fall, when it comes, will mean a big change in the situation, since it will release large forces of Russians to be utilised where their services are most needed. In Poland and on the East Prussian frontier the struggle is going all in favour of the Russians, while if we turn to the west we see that the Allies are making matters uncomfortably warm for the enemy. Here in the west, too, there is the same problem of a scarcity of well-trained men facing the Germans, and even the "sifting" of the Landwehr by the much-vaunted Guards has been of no avail. Look where we may, the Germans appear to be about at the end of their tether.

## Contrasts.

Last evening's telegrams dealing with activities on the seas provide a striking contrast. German submarines have encountered and sunk a couple of small coasters, while a British cruiser has bagged a German liner. There is a world of difference between a liner and a little coasting vessel, but the chief fact to be noted is that we capture and retain enemy merchant ships, while the Germans can only sink any of our craft which come their way. We are therefore distinctly the gainers on the transaction, since we have something to show for our work, whereas the Germans have nothing whatever.

## LEGAL TIT-BITS.

## His Lordship "Gets One Back."

Mr. Hind, in the Summary Court, this morning, said there was no defence in a case and a date should be fixed. He was for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hind (later)—I am for the defendant, my Lord. I am only just instructed to day, my Lord; will your Lordship adjourn the case for a week?

His Lordship:—Supposing the plaintiff says there is no defence and he wants it taking to-day (loud laughter).  
Mr. Hind:—I cannot assure your Lordship there is a defence to it, but I might be able to find one (laughter).  
Adjourned for a week.

"Lead Fat."  
At the Summary Court, this morning, the usher called out "Lead Fat," that being the phonetic of Lia Fat.

## FIRM'S ALLEGED DIFFICULTIES.

## MacEwen, Erickel and Company's Comprodore "Absconds."

In the Summary Court, this morning, there were some interesting references to the firm of Messrs. MacEwen, Erickel and Company. The Kat Cheong sued the aforementioned Company for the sum of \$168.09.

Mr. Goldring, who appeared for the defendants, said that Mr. Duncan, the only partner in the firm, was away in England, and the comprodore had absconded so they had some difficulty in ascertaining the amounts of the claim; they might or might not be disputed.

His Lordship said he would put the case in the list for next week and Mr. Goldring could tell then.

Mr. Hind:—I understand the firm is not in a flourishing financial condition and there is no telling what may happen.  
His Lordship:—I do not know as regards you saying they are not in a flourishing financial condition—are they a registered company, or is it a partnership?

Mr. Hind:—A partnership.  
His Lordship:—No partner within jurisdiction?

Mr. Hind:—There does not appear to be anyone in charge of the concern at all at present.

His Lordship:—In that case you can come here and get an order for security—to attach.

Mr. Hind:—If my friend will undertake to give security for this amount.

His Lordship:—No, you can come and apply, and see if you can get it.

Mr. Goldring said that some Chinese were running the business as best they could in Mr. Duncan's absence.

The case went into next Friday's list.

## EXPEDITING MATTERS.

## Unsatisfactory Negotiations.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. sued the Onger Machinery Company for the sum of \$514.  
Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Shenton said that there had been negotiations of an unsatisfactory nature and he wanted a date to be fixed.

Mr. Denny said his client was in Swatow and he did not want a date to be fixed until he knew definitely when he would be back.

Mr. Shenton said that there had been negotiations about the amount, but there had been nothing arrived at, and if his Lordship would fix a day it would bring matters to a head.

Mr. Denny:—Say a fortnight ahead.

A week's adjournment was granted.

## THE HOTEL CASE.

## Claim Now Made in Civil Court.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, F. A. Chopard, Astor House Hotel, and another, sued T. O. Castlemaine for the sum of \$416.35.

Mr. W. B. Hind, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said the finances of the defendant were in a rather pitiable condition and they wanted judgment as soon as possible.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defendant, said his friend knew the money was going to be deposited in Court. There was a Police Court proceeding against the defendant and this case would be contested. There would be a counter-claim.

Mr. Hind said his friend had admitted the claim and said he was going to pay the money into Court. Now he said there would be a counter-claim and he (Mr. Hind) did not see any reason why judgment should not be given at once.

His Lordship:—You say there is a Police Court action—is it between the same parties?

Mr. Gardiner:—Yes.  
His Lordship:—What is the charge?

Mr. Gardiner:—I think it is for obtaining credit by fraud or false pretences.

His Lordship:—They charge him with respect to the same sum?

Mr. Gardiner:—Yes.  
His Lordship:—Adjourned for a week.

Mr. Hind:—If he is discharged from the Police Court there is every possibility of his being deposed.

His Lordship:—Is he on bail?

Mr. Hind:—No, my Lord, he is in police custody and when the case is concluded by the Police Magistrate he will be deported long before we can get the money.

Mr. Gardiner:—Police Court proceedings are pending until the money is forthcoming.

His Lordship:—When will you pay the money into Court?

Mr. Gardiner:—I think to-day. I saw my client this morning at the Central Police Station and he assures me the money will be forthcoming to-day.

His Lordship:—That is to say you will pay it into Court before the Police Court proceedings are terminated?

Mr. Gardiner:—The Police Court proceedings will then be withdrawn. The man will be in charge until the money is forthcoming. That is the position.

His Lordship:—The Police Magistrate has hold of him, has he? Adjourned for a week.

## THAT WATCH.

## Lawyers Again Differ Over "Time."

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case of the watch that failed in its purpose, according to Mr. B. O. Faithfull's allegation, was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson, who appeared for the people who sold the watch, said the case was adjourned to have the watch repaired.  
Mr. Faithfull:—No, my Lord, it was at the request of my friend that it was adjourned. I sent the watch back to his clients. It is not a question of wanting it repaired. They sent it to me since last Saturday, and it has only stopped once. I want an adjournment for another fortnight. I think a fortnight perhaps will put it out of its misery altogether.

## Good Shooting.

A member of the Artillery crew who has landed at Harwic declares that as the Blucher heels over the officers climbed on to the keel of the ship and linked arm and in this position remained until the cruiser disappeared. The engineer-commander of the Blucher, who was rescued, remarks "Well, I'm jolly glad to be out of that hell. The havoc caused your guns was terrible, and so killed and wounded hundreds."



SIR J. FRENCH'S  
DESPATCH.A Fine Record of Two Months'  
Fighting.

An important despatch from Sir John French was issued on February 16. It covers a period of two months' strenuous fighting, and gives many vivid details of heroic gallantry of units and men mentioned by name. In the course of his despatch the Commander-in-Chief says:—

Since the date of my last report the operations of the army under my command have been subject almost entirely to the limitations of weather.

During the period under report the Royal Flying Corps has again performed splendid service. Although the weather was almost uniformly bad and the machines suffered from constant exposure, there have been only thirteen days on which no actual reconnaissance has been effected. Approximately 100,000 miles have been flown.

In my despatch of November 20, 1914, I referred to the reinforcements of Territorial troops which I had received, and I mentioned several units which had already been employed in the fighting line. Army Corps commanders are proud in their praise of the Territorial Battalions which form part of nearly all the brigades at the front in the first line, and more than one of them have told me that these battalions are fast approaching—if they have not already reached—the standard of efficiency of Regular Infantry.

The troops composing the Army in France have been subjected to no severe trial as it is possible to impose upon any body of men. In spite of all this their spirit remains high and confident; their general health is excellent, and their condition most satisfactory. Reinforcements have arrived from England with remarkable promptitude and rapidity. They have been speedily drafted into the ranks, and most of the units I inspected were nearly complete when I saw them.

I may mention in particular the fine appearance presented by the 27th and 28th Divisions, composed principally of battalions which had come from India. Included in the former division was the Princess Patricia's Royal Canadian Regiment. They are a magnificent set of men, and have since done excellent work in the trenches.

It was some three weeks after the events previously recorded in this despatch that I made an inspection of the Indian Corps, under Sir James Willcock. The appearance they presented was most satisfactory, and fully confirmed my first opinion that the Indian troops only required rest and a little acclimatising to bring out all their inherent fighting qualities.

I saw the whole of the Indian Cavalry Corps, under Lieutenant-General Rimington, on a mounted parade soon after their arrival. They are a magnificent body of cavalry, and will, I feel sure, give the best possible account of themselves when called upon. In the meantime, at their own particular request, they have taken their turn in the trenches, and performed most useful and valuable service.

I have no reason to modify in any material degree my views of the general military situation, as expressed in my despatches of November 20, 1914.

## THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

Defendants Fined \$10,000 Each.

This morning, in the Police Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeland gave his decision concerning the nine men, who, out of fifteen originally before the Court, remained charged with the importation of and being unlawfully in possession of eleven hundred pounds of raw opium, which were found on board the s.s. Teueor.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence, and at the last hearing six men were discharged. This morning, Mr. Hazeland, on a considered judgment, fined the remaining nine the sum of ten thousand dollars each, or, in default, six months' imprisonment.

## "NEVER AGAIN."

Germany in the Far East.

The destruction of German power or influence in the Far East now having been accomplished, says the *London and China Express*, the future of the Pacific—a problem that long filled the minds of the Chancelleries of the world having interests in those waters—should be of easy solution. The ex-German Colonies, of course, shall remain under the Union Jack, and in all probability shall be administered by Australia, save, perhaps, New Guinea, every inch of which must eventually come under the British flag by treaty or cession. Never again can Great Britain afford to take the risks that she has taken in the past 20 years by allowing a strong Power to challenge her supremacy at almost every point on the five continents. Irish agents in the United States are most busily employed in trying to inflame Americans against British policy in the Pacific. The entire control of the Pacific, these agents assert, is the British, and the latter hope to achieve it through the help of the Japanese. And yet we were told that the passing of the Hume Bill would wipe out the long years of hostility between the British-Americans and the British!

The Territorials, who have gone to various parts of the world to take the place of the regular troops, have won the highest praises for their appearance, physique, and discipline. Some of those battalions will return home at no distant date to take their places in the firing line on the Continent.

It is questionable if the entire 3,000,000 troops which have been raised since the war started will be needed for the firing line. Apparently it is the intention of Great Britain to have a great military reserve at her back when the map of Europe is being remade. She will then be the strongest military Power in the world as well as the strongest naval Power. Should the entire 3,000,000 take the field Great Britain can easily raise a similar army again.

To the Germans we are indebted for the revival of that once-famed Oriental weapon of warfare—the vulgarly and expressively named "stink-pot." In its crude form the stink-pot, as used by the Indians and Chinese, consisted of an old piece of crockery filled with the most diabolical smelling chemicals and compounds known to the users. The whole was set alight and hurled on the heads of attacking troops, many of whom inevitably succumbed to the horrible fumes which spread over a very large area. The new stink-pot of the Germans is an improved weapon. It consists of an iron shell filled with powerful chemicals, the fumes of which are most deadly when the shell is ignited. The shell is hurled from a gun specially fitted for the purpose, and when its 100-lb. charge explodes the fumes kill anything within 60 or 70 yards of it.

## STOLE FROM HOSPITAL.

Youthful Thief Sentenced.

A Chinese boy was charged this morning, at the Police Court, with the theft from the Wanchoi Hospital of two blankets which had been taken from the servants' quarters.

It appears that the defendant, who is only seventeen years of age, went to a pawn-broker's shop to pledge the articles, when the pawn-broker's attention was attracted by a mark on the blankets. The matter was brought to the notice of a European detective who happened to be in the shop and the lad was taken into custody. In the court, this morning, the defendant acknowledged having had four previous convictions.

He was sent to prison for four months' hard labour with four hours' stoppage.

## THE SUEZ FIGHTING.

Official Account; New Zealanders Under Fire.

Cairo, Feb. 4.

Yesterday attacks on the Canal were made at three points. The Turks were in moderate strength, about 12,000 of the enemy and six batteries being engaged.

The main attack was south of Lake Timah, where Ismailia lies. It was started by an attack overnight at Tonsou, just south of the lake, where the enemy reached the Canal and began bridging.

Their material consisted of pontoons and rafts, and operations were covered by a heavy fire from Maxim and artillery on our positions. Our artillery and the ships in the Canal returned the fire.

Rank and File a Rabble. The Turks' attempt failed utterly, but the fusillade was continued until afternoon, when the enemy left many dead on the field.

Eight of the enemy's officers and 282 men were taken prisoners. The officers taken are Turks and are well clothed, but the remainder of the prisoners are a rabble.

Most of them are Syrians, who declare they do not want to fight. The British Casualties.

The *Hardinge*, a vessel of the Indian Marine, 6,520 tons, carrying six 4.7 in guns, six 3-pounders, and four machine guns, was hit twice by shells, and 10 of those on board were wounded.

Otherwise our losses were two officers and 13 men killed, and 58 wounded.

Part of the loss occurred among the Egyptian Field Artillery. These troops did excellent service.

Fighting also occurred north of Ismailia Ferry, where the Canal passes through high banks.

Here the enemy was found at daybreak, entreaching half a mile from our outposts. Two battalions opened an intermittent fire, but we suffered no casualties.

The third attack was at El Kantara, in the early morning, when the enemy was driven off. Turks' Disproportionate Losses. Twenty-two Turks were killed in this engagement, and 60 were taken prisoners.

Later they attacked from the south, but were stopped at a distance of 1,200 yards. Eight of the enemy were found dead. Our loss was four Indians killed.

Bravo, New Zealanders! The New Zealanders in Egypt have been under fire.

Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt, notifies this fact to Mr. T. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for the Dominion.

Sir John is evidently satisfied with the behaviour of the New Zealanders, as he says in his cable:—

"The New Zealand Infantry earned the good opinion of all who saw them."

He adds that there were two casualties.

Barefooted and Ragged.

London, Feb. 4. A message from Cairo states that the fighting near the Canal has not affected the through shipping traffic, and the railways are also working as usual.

There was heavy firing close to the canal on Wednesday, and the pilot of a vessel passing through was wounded.

The Turkish Army is experiencing great difficulties with its transport. Many of the camels are dying, and others are being brought from Asia Minor to take their place.

It is stated that Colonel von Kreszenstein, who is supposed to be directing the campaign, is with the invading forces.

More Like Ragamuffins. During the fighting at Kantara, 250 prisoners were taken by the British troops. The prisoners are miserably clothed, and barefooted, and look more like ragamuffins than soldiers.

Their condition has created a great and salutary effect on those of the Egyptian population who were inclined to look upon them with a certain amount of favour. The *Evening News* correspondent states that the Turks resumed the attack on Wednesday.

They brought up more ammunition, and tried to construct trenches.

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## WAR ITEMS.

## La Touraine Outrage.

London, March 8.—The *Daily Chronicle* New York correspondent says it is feared that La Touraine was the victim of a German arson conspiracy. There was a close investigation of the cargo and passengers before the ship sailed. One pro-German banded openly that the services of American doctors and nurses aboard would be required before the liner reached the war zone. A wireless message received at Queenstown says that only the liner Rotterdam is standing by, but three other liners and a British cruiser which were hurrying up were notified that their assistance was not wanted.

## Liquidation of German Firms in Saigon.

While the sale of German perishable goods is daily proceeding in Saigon, the Tribunal of Commerce in the same town, by a judgment given in an extraordinary and contradictory "seance" on February 6, has ordered the dissolution and liquidation of the two societies: "Rizerie l'Union," and "Rizerie Orient," under the firm "Speidel and Co." of Saigon. The Tribunal has fixed the reserve price at \$700,000 for the first rice mill, and \$900,000 for the second, and has entrusted MM. de Puychaumeix and Decoly with the care of the liquidation of the two societies.

## The Bread Restrictions in Germany.

The new German Government regulations restricting the baking of bread and forbidding baking at night, in order to limit the consumption of fresh bread in the morning, have provoked much criticism. The *Vorwaerts* declares that, while the wealthier classes, who get up late, will have their fresh bread as usual, the trade will be revolutionised. It is calculated that in Berlin alone 2,000 bakers' assistants and about 12,000 men and women, who take bread from house to house, will be thrown out of work. The Socialist journal argues that the only proper step for the Government before taking such measures would have been to expropriate all stocks of corn and potatoes.

## Doubts Dum-Dum Charges.

Charges that dum-dum bullets have been used in the present war are baseless, in the opinion of Dr. W. W. Keen, president of the American Philosophical Society. In an address to the society at its hall, at 104, South 5th Street, Doctor Keen said that the size of the wounds attributed to dum-dum bullets more likely was due to the mere explosive properties of modern missiles. He compared the surgery during the present struggle with that of the Civil War, and pointed out the great saving of human life through the application of bacteriology.

## Max Nordau and the German Attitude.

Dr. Max Nordau, author and physician, writes to the *Vossische Zeitung* in Berlin as follows: "The attitude of Parisians after the declaration of war was diametrically opposite to that of the Berliners, where passions were unchained to extreme lengths. There were some Germans in the party with which I was taken to the police station. The crowd in the street was excited, but its actions were correct. They wished to see the Austrians and Germans,

but there was no hostile word, no evil look. I heard people saying, 'Poor things! The women offered us wine and water and refused payment. They said: 'We are French; our pity cannot be paid for.'"

## Penang Veterans.

Penang, March 5.—Major Minniken convened and presided at a well attended meeting to consider the formation of a veterans' corps on the same lines as that in Singapore. Some discussion on the age limit, 38 to 50, took place, and it was contended that younger men prevented by business duties from joining the volunteers would like to join the reserve corps. A provisional committee with Mr. Justice Edden as president, W. Peel, A. W. B. Hamilton, R. S. Jarvis, and Allen, was appointed to bring up a scheme for approval at another meeting and submission to Singapore. —*Straits Times*

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN  
LINE.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK  
THE Steamship

"CITY OF CORINTH,"  
Captain R. N. Gordon, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

BARBER LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"SAINT EGBERT,"  
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 9th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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OF

REGULATION

## MARCHING BOOTS

## FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

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TELEPHONE 316.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

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FLANNELS, SAXONIES, CASHMERES,  
ALPACAS, LINENS.

Fit &amp; Style Guaranteed.

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## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

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Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.  
As DIAMOND MERCHANTS would LEADING in the East.

## COLLARD &amp; COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

## BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the  
s.s. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

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## MARTELL'S



SOLE AGENTS:

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Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.







## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Tsui Sang	Sat., 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Tsui Sang	Tsui Sang	Sun., 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
SINGAPORE	Mausang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwong Sang	Sun., 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SINGAPORE	Kwong Sang	Thur., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kuisang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Datu, Singapore, Taiwan, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,  
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

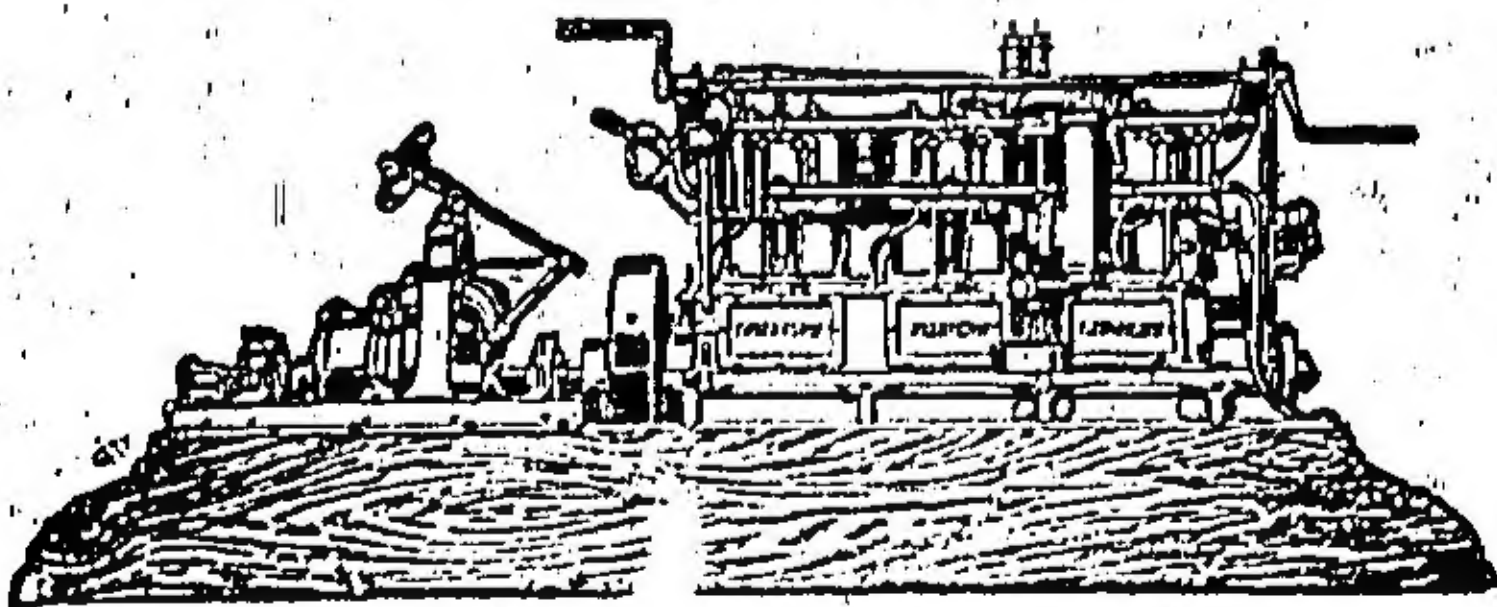
NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD  
& ENGINEERING Co. OF  
HONGKONG, Ltd.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONG KONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,  
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK 737' x 88' x 34'6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.AGENTS for—  
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 H. P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. 70. P. 70. P. 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
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VEHICLES, etc.

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Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	20. Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20. Mar.
Europe, via Singapore etc	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Mar.
London, via S'pore, Pang, Obo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31. Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11. Apr.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	20. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23. Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	23. Mar.
New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25. Mar.
Seattle via Nakasacki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27. Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27. Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	30. Mar.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	30. Mar.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27. Apr.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4. May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11. May

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16. Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20. Apr.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	18. Mar.
Singapore	Fookshing	J. M. Co.	18. Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	18. Mar.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	18. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	19. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	19. Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	20. Mar.
Bombay, via S'pore & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20. Mar.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	20. Mar.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'shing	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	E. Simons	M. M.	22. Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	22. Mar.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	23. Mar.
Bombay via S'pore & Celemba	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	23. Mar.
Shanghai	Kangchow	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	25. Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitchai M.	N. Y. K.	16. Apr.
Shanghai	Tijpanna	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkamang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlatap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.

## TO SAIL

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

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BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA  
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## TO

## MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. OHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 12, for Hongkong, via Manila. The Mails have been transferred to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer ATLANTIQUE, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong the 20th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 15th April, at noon.  
The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 2nd January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 15th May, at noon.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

The s.s. UMARIA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The s.s. ARABIAN is due here from Sabang on the 20th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVORLICH from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 17th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 16th inst. for this port via Philippine Ports and may be expected to arrive on or about 28th March.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 14th inst.—Holbow, 13th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Itola, Fr. s.s. 3402, Butler, 15th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst., Gen.—D. S. &amp; Co.

Umi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1507, 15th inst.—Moji, 8th inst., Coal—O.S.K.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst., Gen.—J. B. &amp; Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,544, R. A. Matthews, 16th inst.—Sundakan, 8th inst.—Timber—J. M. &amp; Co.

Felching, Chi. s.s. 979, A. E. Bains, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,954, 16th inst.—Mito, 10th inst., Gen.—M.H.K.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173, Hussey, 16th inst.—Hongkong, 13th inst., Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

Haiti, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Chevalier, 16th inst.—Haiphong, 14th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Cheian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, Maku, 16th inst.—Kanton Bay, 13th inst.—Salt—O.S.K.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,365, A. E. Hodgins, 17th inst.—Swatow, 16th inst., Gen.—D. L. &amp; Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 17th inst.—Swatow, 16th inst., Gen.—D. L. &amp; Co.

Suikai, Port. s.s. 714, Marques, 17th inst.—Macao, Gen.—Chino.

Namang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 17th inst.—Moji, 13th inst., Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Titaroom, Dutch s.s. 1,000, J. W. Bouman, 17th inst.—Batavia, Sugar—Order.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 18th inst.—Seattle, 13th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kailong, Br. s.s. J. Barry-Evans, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,221, Pike, 18th inst.—Amoy, General—B. &amp; S.

Hupoh, Br. s.s. 205, Cole, 18th inst.—Bangkok, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Lunan, Br. s.s. 1,356, Pottinger, 18th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

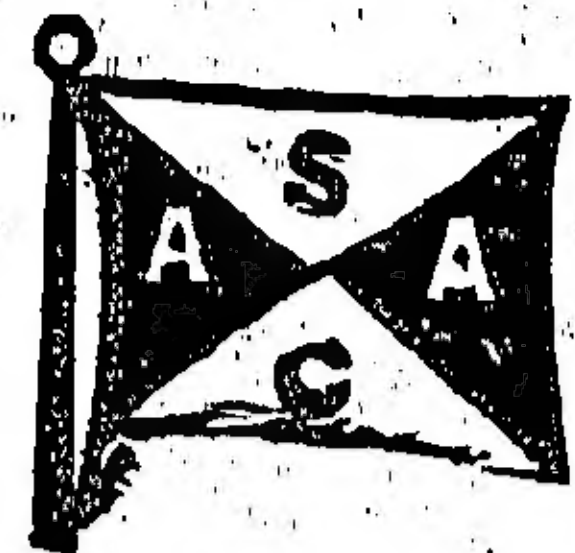
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,223, Wm. Woodcock, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 13th inst., Gen.—T.K.K.

Ixion, Br. s.s. 6,527, G. L. Stott, 18th inst.—Manila, 15th inst., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 13,170, N. Kawashima, 18th inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—N.Y.K.

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &amp; SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,  
VIA PANAMA

For Freight, etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,  
via Suez.

THE Steamship

will be despatched as above on  
Saturday.For Freight, Passage and  
Further Particulars, apply to:—JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

## CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM LONDON, etc.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

Consignees of Hongkong cargo on the above steamer are hereby notified that their goods, which were transhipped at Singapore, are coming forward per "Fookshing," which steamer is due to arrive here to-day. Bills of Lading must be presented promptly for countersignature, and delivery of cargo is to be taken from alongside immediately same is ready for discharge.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after the evening of 15th instant, will be discharged into lighters at Consignees' risk and expense, whence delivery must be taken after payment of all charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

No claim will be recognized

after goods have been delivered.

All chafed and otherwise damaged

cargo must be reported,

when arrangements can be made

for such packages to be examined.

All claims must be presented

on or before the 24th instant,

otherwise they will not be re-

cognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON

&amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL-BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' 60" (150' 100")	30'	9' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	9' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	49' 3"	14'	9' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	60'	14'	9' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250'	60'	14'	9' 6"
TAIKOODOCK				
Compass Dock	450'	75'	20'	9' 6"
Hors Dock	410'	65'	15'	9'
Largest Dock	510'	85'	25'	9'

HEAD  
OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.TOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
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Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. OYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

### PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 24.

Mrs. E. Murray Bain.	\$50.00
Staff, R. N. Ordnance Depot.	23.55
Chargemen, H. M. Dockyard.	38.00
Society of Saint Vincent de Paul.	100.00
Kowloon Dock Staff (February).	241.20
Anonymous.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stodart Kennedy, 2nd Sub.	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Collected by Herbert Goff, Esq., C. M. G. (Jan. Feb. and Mar.)	15.00
Mr. W. M. Upcraft.	1.50
Mr. H. Parker.	10.50

Collected by Mr. J. Arnold (Feb.)	5.00
Capt. R. A. Biras.	2.00
Mr. I. Stopani.	2.00
Mr. C. F. Archer.	4.00
Mr. W. A. Valentine.	5.00
Mr. G. Kew.	5.00
Mr. J. B. Holloway.	5.00
Mr. J. W. Wilson.	10.00
Capt. A. C. Smith.	5.00

Collected by T. Carr Ramsey, Esq., Swatow.	41.00
Mr. W. G. Lay.	20.00
Mr. J. M. Forbes.	20.00
Mr. G. D. Phipps.	10.00
Mr. O. Hodgson.	10.00
Mr. R. B. MacLachlan.	10.00
Mr. S. Barker.	10.00
Mr. A. MacGowan.	10.00
Mr. G. H. Fletcher.	10.00
Mr. H. Marshall.	10.00
Mr. H. G. Hobson.	10.00
Mrs. W. G. Lay.	10.00
Mr. Teo Yee Swee.	10.00
Mr. V. R. Vick.	10.00
Mr. R. T. G. Murdoch.	5.00
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey.	5.00
Mr. J. A. Paine.	5.00
Mr. C. S. Hildesworth.	5.00
Mr. A. R. Pollock.	5.00
Mr. H. Walton.	5.00
Mr. H. W. Hosking.	5.00
Mr. F. K. Brownrigg.	5.00
Mr. Tan Chong Young.	5.00
Miss Dawson.	5.00
Mr. Tan Boon Ek.	5.00
Mr. Tan Yow Kiu.	5.00
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan.	5.00
Mr. Hong Tek Mong.	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. A. Way.	100.00
Hapeh.	2.00

Collected by E. P. Mission, Swatow.	332.00
Members of Mission at Wukinglu.	39.00
Dr. and Mrs. Whyte.	10.00
Mr. T. C. Gibson.	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Lyall.	7.00
Mr. and Mrs. Paton.	10.00
Miss Paton.	2.00
Miss Brander.	5.00
Mr. A. W. Edwards.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. James.	7.00
Mr. J. C. Smith.	5.00
Mr. J. C. Gibson.	5.00
Mr. H. F. Wallace.	10.00

Members of the C. M. Customs Staff, Swatow.	53.00
Capt. Strangman.	5.00
Mr. H. E. Macgowan.	5.00
Mr. N. Ellis.	5.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards.	5.00
Mr. W. Howard.	5.00
Mr. R. S. Samuelson.	5.00
Mr. J. Power.	5.00
Mr. G. Grasso.	3.00
Mr. P. A. Rozario.	3.00
Mr. L. Galvan.	3.00
Mr. N. Carlson.	3.00
Mr. S. Otani.	2.00
Mr. H. Yabashi.	2.00
Mr. S. Fujimoto.	2.00

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey (Feb.)	53.00
Mr. A. H. G. Jackson.	10.00
Mr. D. J. Lewis.	5.00
Mr. A. McGregor.	3.00
Footchow.	18.00
	670.50

### CHARTERED BANK.

Dividend of 16 per cent. Recommended.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at the approaching meeting of shareholders, will recommend a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1914, of 16 per cent. free of income tax (making 14 per cent. for the year); that £25,000 be written off Premises Account; £150,000 be placed to a special fund to meet contingencies; and £125,300 be carried forward as undivided profits.

### DAY BY DAY.

**Changed Her Mind.**  
A Chinese boatwoman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, apparently of unsound mind. She was found hanging on to her boat after having attempted to drown herself.

**Fatal Tram Accident.**  
A Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been caused by being knocked down by tramcar No. 41 at 10 a.m. yesterday morning. He died last evening at 8 p.m.

**Silk Delivery.**  
The Yokohama office of the T.K.K. is in receipt of a wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per the Chiyu Maru on the 5th January was delivered in New York on the 16th February.

**Apprentices' Mishap.**  
Coming in contact with a moving machinery belt at the Kwong Tak Cheung shipyard, at Tokow, a Chinese apprentice received injuries which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

**Thieves at Work.**  
A Chinese widow, living at Star Street, Wanchai, has reported to the Police that someone entered her house and stole a watch and chain valued at \$11, sixteen pieces of clothing valued at \$18 and fifty-three dollars in money.

**Canton Steamer Service.**  
The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., announces that, commencing from Friday, 19th March, during the docking of the s.s. Kaitan, there will be no steamer on alternate nights from Canton and Hongkong. Until further notice night steamers will leave Hongkong at 10 p.m.

**Highway Robbery Case.**  
Two Chinese, Li Chong and Lim Pan, were charged with highway robbery this morning, at the Police Court, by John Chuan-wong. It will be remembered that the complainant reported to the police some time ago that he had been assaulted by a number of men who had robbed him and thrown him into a gully. The case was remanded for a week.

Diff. in exch. Swatow	33.42
Currency	537.08
	\$1,114.63
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/23	221,761.00
	\$222,876.32
Monthly Subscriptions, 1,365.00	
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/23	33,541.80
	34,907.40
	257,783.78
Less: remitted to London 22/12/14	217,000 at 1/9 5/16
	191,436.95
Balance in hand	\$66,346.83
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.	

### THE FRENCH CONVENT.

Distribution of Oxford Local Certificates.

This afternoon, at the French Convent, Lady May presented the Oxford Local Certificates to scholars who had won them. The presentation took place after the rendering of an excellent entertainment, which included the pretty operetta "The Enchanted Glen."

In the course of a speech, Father P. de Maria said:—The part assigned to me in this afternoon's proceedings is a very small one, indeed. The headmistress of this school has asked me, as its manager, to announce the names of those scholars who have been successful in obtaining the Oxford Local certificates, as the result of the last midsummer examinations. Two girls passed in the Preliminary section and three in the Junior Division. Miss Lilian Brenton and Miss Felicidade Neves have been awarded Preliminary certificates, while the Misses Silvia Xavier, Vera Dinenberg and Agnes Lepathank will come up to receive their Junior parchments.

These certificates will be about the last to be distributed in the Colony by the Local Oxford Centre, in so far as the schools under my administration are concerned, for by next year these schools will have fallen into line with the proposal of the Colonial Educational Authorities, to adopt the standard of our own University in Hongkong as the test for the respective examinations that will be conducted under the auspices of the professional staff of the Hongkong University. We are looking forward to the time when, with the test of experience, a syllabus would be evolved so as to demonstrate, in a practical manner, the adaptability of our leading educational institution to local needs and requirements.

Speaking of the University, I am led, with much apportionment, to make reference to the Lugard Scholarship, founded by the late Sir Horatio K. Lugard, who acted as sponsor to the Hongkong University. The French Convent School, among others, is included in the list of beneficiaries under Sir Lugard's endowment for the Lugard Scholarship. This year Miss Lilian Brenton is declared the successful competitor for it, she being awarded an under-age Preliminary Oxford Certificate after having satisfied the examiners in the following subjects:—English language and literature, arithmetic, history, geography, religious knowledge and drawing. The mention of the name of a former Governor of Hongkong, whose memory the Scholarship so fittingly perpetuates recalls the active part Lady Lugard is taking in the relief of the victims of the war that have found shelter on the hospitable shores of the British Isles, in many parts of France, and in neutral territory. Men, ladies and gentlemen, are met here this afternoon to help the children render aid, if only in a very small measure, to those who are less fortunately placed than we in the prevailing conditions brought about by the Titanic struggle in Europe. I regard the time you have given up and the trouble you have taken in being here as the best evidence of the cordial cooperation subsisting in the training of the young charges entrusted to the care of the Sisters of the Assile de la S. E. En-fance. We have in the present gathering a practical proof of the spirit of Christian charity, which day by day, from year's end to year's end, it is sought to inculcate in the minds of the little ones. These little children learn that it is not sufficient

### LIEUTENANT SUE.

An Action in Connection with a Yacht.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court, this morning, Ah King sued Lieutenant F. R. L. Munn for the sum of \$110.36.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, and said he had not heard anything from Mr. Wood and perhaps his Lordship would allow it to go over for another week.

His Lordship:—Will you be here then?

Mr. Davidson:—No, my Lord, I am leaving on Thursday.

His Lordship said Mr. Wood came into Chambers and he told him it would be better to see Mr. Davidson and see if they could come to some agreement with him, and then come and see his Lordship together.

Mr. Davidson said the only thing was whether Mr. Wood would take the responsibility of selling the yacht and paying the costs.

His Lordship said he thought it would be better if they came together in Chambers to see him. He would put the case in Friday's list.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMANIA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The P.M.S. MONOLIA arrived at San Francisco on March 16.

The P.M.S. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. TAMBA M. of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 26th inst.

**Slashes Kaiser's Picture.**  
Amsterdam, Feb. 7.—A number of newspapers, received here, state that a French war prisoner, named Lesouyer, had been condemned to two years' imprisonment following his conviction on a charge that he committed a crime against the sovereign by destroying the eyes in a portrait of Emperor William.

**Blow to a Danish Industry.**  
Copenhagen, February 6.—Danish tobacco importers have been informed from Germany that the export of all kinds of tobacco from that country is prohibited. This means a fatal blow to the Danish cigar and cigarette industries, as almost all the tobacco used comes from Bremen, and freights are now so high that it is impossible to obtain tobacco from America.

to acquire the "first rudiments of elementary knowledge at school; that a large part of their education is the formation of character even from the very beginning of their school years. What better manner to train the young in the spirit of charity and benevolence for the troubles of others than that their tender hearts should be guided to a feeling of sympathy with those who are now suffering so much? Ten thousand miles away from the terrible scenes of conflict and distressful anguish in the Sisterhood of Christian charity, boys and girls of many nationalities, helped by their elders, are doing their little best to aid the fatherless, the homeless and the maimed to bear the trials and the sorrows which we all earnestly hope and pray may be brought to an end with the sheathing of the sword by the warring nations, now in arms.

### THE TIGER PICTURE.

Legal Argument Concerning Copyright.

Legal argument took place this afternoon, in the Police Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the case in which Mr. Cheung is prosecuting the Great Eastern Photographic Studio for infringement of his copyright in connection with the photograph of the tiger.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

Mr. Shenton pointed out that the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911, without summary procedure, but sections eight and nine of 17 of 1901, would appear to be intended to be the summary procedure in Hongkong. The first point which he wished to make was that this was not a criminal offence; it was a civil procedure. There was no power to imprison under the section, and the section secured the reimbursement of the person whose rights were infringed. Because he brought a summons in that Court, it would not be said the case was a criminal one at all. There were dozens of cases brought before his Worship which were not criminal cases. This could not be considered such a case, having regard to what he had read as to the definition of crime, and having regard to what he read from Halsbury and to the provisions for reimbursements, or whatever they may be called. This was not a case of master and man, but partner and partner and it was clearly shown in the Ordinance that where a partner committed fraud, his co-partner was also responsible.

"If I draw a picture of a dog and call it a 'Landseer' picture, it is an infringement (laughter) and it is exactly what has taken place in this case." The copyright had been infringed, and that was what section B was meant to refer to. His Worship:—You mean they have led the public to suppose the defendants actually took the photographs?

Mr. Davidson said it was not admitted that there was anything relating to copyright.

Mr. Shenton said the draughtsman, Mr. Alabaster, meant the section to cover copyright, as far as Hongkong was concerned. As to the sale being fraudulent he would call attention to Roscoe, 13th Edition, page 235—pecuniary advantage by unfair means. In this case it was a use of complainant's right by which device he received pecuniary advantage he was not entitled to—unfair means. Was not this the obtaining of a pecuniary advantage by unfair means? Fraud was not alone connected with criminal proceedings.

His Worship said according to section 7 he had no right to deal with copyright. He had to look round for some other means of fraud. An infringement of copyright was unfair means.

Mr. Shenton said in the Imperial Act they had left out the word "fraudulent" and put in the word "knowingly."

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

### The Late General Kelly-Kenny's Estate.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.O.B., G.C.V.O., aged 74, who saw service in China and Abyssinia and in the South African War, left unsettled personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £93,221.

### COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-first ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the General Managers on Wednesday 31st March, at 12 o'clock, noon, is as follows:—Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1914.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$60,000.00 paid in September last is \$81,829.06 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund	\$13,000.00
To pay final Dividend of \$1.00 per share	60,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account	8,829.06

Consulting Committee.—Mr. H. P. White resigned on leaving the Colony and Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. D. W. Craddock, G. W. Barton and Dr. J. W. Noble retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O. D. Gourdin and F. Maitland who are recommended for re-election. SHEWAN, TOMES AND CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. Profit and Loss Account.

Consulting Committee's fees	\$4,000.00
Auditors' fees	400.00
Amount written off as depreciation for 1914	8,700.00
Interim Dividend	60,000.00
Balance	81,829.06
	\$154,929.06
Balance brought forward from last year	2,587.88
Dividend from Investments	3,097.50
Interest	851.54
Exchange	10.17
Balance of Working Account	148,381.97
	\$154,929.06

#### Balance Sheet.

Capital 60,000 shares at \$10 each fully paid up	\$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	27,000.00
Sundry Creditors	30,030.79
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	81,829.06
	\$738,859.85

Land	21,800.00
Less Depreciation	1,300.00
	20,500.00

Factory, Machinery, &c.	122,600.00
Less Depreciation	7,400.00
	115,200.00

Rope and Hemp in Factory, valued at	216,938.89
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Stores, Oil, Fuel, Gunnies & Spare Gear, valued at	11,996.42
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Rope on consignment, valued at	174,423.70
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Prop. of prem. on unexpired policies	3,094.58
Sundry debtors	111,103.76
Investments	4,425 shares

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	35,400.00
10,000 shares Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	50,000.00
	85,400.00
Cash in hand	162.52

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Forgery of Land Memorial.

Three Chinese were indicted on two charges of forging a mortgage memorial, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty and asked for leniency on the ground that he was ignorant. The others pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was stated by the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, the prisoners being undefended.

The jury was sworn in as follows:—Messrs. Edward Ezra (foreman), W. Wotherson, M. Mahomed, R. A. Abraham, J. T. Shaw, A. V. Ward, and V. L. dos Remedios.

The Attorney General said that only one prisoner of the three was alleged to have signed the document and forged the name, but the evidence would prove that all three shared in the common design. The Land Office was established under the Land Registration Ordinance of 1844, and at that office were deeds relating to land, and the system of registration that obtained there was that the parties registering deeds drew up memorials giving the particulars of the deed relating to the land, which were filed in and the memorial was signed and taken to the Land Office.

There an officer examined and compared the memorial with the deed, and the deed was returned and the memorial kept and filed in at the Land Office. The names of the persons were registered as the true names of the owners of the land etc. It was important that the information in the register should be correct, obviously, and that it should not in any way be forged or fraudulent. This case concerned the District Land Office, and these men without the sanction of a trustee conspired to raise money on property which he had an interest in, and his name had been forged for that purpose. Prisoners were found guilty on the charge of forging, but not guilty on the charge of forging with intent to defraud.

His Lordship said it might have resulted in the mortgagee losing all her money, although they probably did not think that. The first prisoner would go to gaol for three months and the other two for six months.

#### Chinese Government Five Per Cent. Loan.

A drawing of 5,578 bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government Five per cent. Gold Loan of 1895 for \$16,000,000, representing \$401,775, which will become due on April 1 next, has been made at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Cash at factory	50.00
	202.52

738,859.85

D. W. CRADDOCK, Members of Con-G. W. BARTON, Consulting Committee. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The stocks have been certified as to quantities by the work's Manager and as to prices by the General Managers, and we have seen all securities.

A. O. D. GOURDIN, Auditors. F. MAITLAND, Auditors.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 19th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 4 Macdonnell Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—  
Tapestry and Morocco covered Drawing Room Suits, Easy Chairs, Card Table, Teak Overmantel with Bevelled Mirror, Brass Fender and Fire Brasses, Carpets, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Vases and Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Morocco covered Armchairs, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery, E. P. and Glassware (cutglass, etc.).  
Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Marble Top Toilet Table and Washstand with Bevelled Mirrors, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Toilet Crockery, etc.  
Canton Blackwood Curio Stand, Desk, Teapots and Flower Stands.

Also  
1 Electric Ceiling Fan.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Thursday, the 18th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. A. Byworth Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Kennedy Road (Kingsclere Gate House).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.  
(Particulars from Catalogue.)

Also  
A Choice Selection of Ferns and Pot Plants.

Terms:—As usual.  
On view from Monday, the 22nd March.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 26th March, 1915, commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps, comprising:—  
Great Britain and Colonies.

On view from Saturday, the 20th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.**  
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

**LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.**  
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 24th March at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE** Open Till Midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
HONGKONG.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,**  
**AT 9 P.M.**

## GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO  
**ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.**

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

**"PACKING UP"**

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

## PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING

## OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children, on

**SATURDAY, March 20th, at 4 p.m.**

**IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.**

Admission, Children 30 cents, Adults \$1.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

**FRIDAY, 19th March,**

And for 4 nights only,

The Magnificent Film

in 6 parts,

**"WAR OF WARS"**

Battles rage with incredible fierceness; men perform gallant deeds; 400 scenes are presented.

Desperate charges over fields of Carnage.

Booking at Theatre Daily from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

17th, 18th & 19th March,  
the powerful dramatic story

**"ENOCH ARDEN"**

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

**"CINESINO & HIS GRANDFATHER'S PIPE"** drama.

**"FUNKUS & THE DUNCE"** comic.

**"OH, THOSE WOMEN"**

**"THE FEAST OF FOOLSHEAD"** etc. etc.

9.15 Every Evening,

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., Ltd.**

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

**GEO. A. CALDWELL,**  
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd. beg to advise their customers that Mr. Bailly, Civil Engineer, and late technical manager of their Singapore branch, has taken charge of the Hongkong Branch as technical manager as from the 15th March. Mr. Bailly is an expert welder, trained at Marseilles, and is able to undertake any kind of welding and boiler repairs.

**THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., Ltd.**  
A. B. The Swedish Trading Co. in China, (Ltd.) Agents.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**

NOTICE.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

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NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915  
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shin	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
correl—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	each	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-lau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chiddings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brins—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each	11
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	23
Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	23
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	23
Fit or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	80
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	26
Suet, Peat—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	Cts.	
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	35
Ducks—Ap	lb.	34
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	32
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	38
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	42
Geese—Ngo	lb.	30
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Pleice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	80
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chefoo)—Tia Chan Ping Kho	lb.	18

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## Commercial.

## The Dye Industry.

(Fell, 12th February.—A Press communique, dated Delhi, the 11th February, 1915, states: The Government of India has received the following particulars in connection with the formation of a company for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals in the United Kingdom. It is proposed that the company should be formed with a capital of £20,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be issued in the first instance. Two shillings and six pence will be payable on each share by applicants on allotment and the remainder will be called up as required. Dividends on shares are limited to six per cent. His Majesty's Government will make a loan to the company of a sum equal to the subscribed capital up to a total of £1,000,000 and thereafter in the proportion of £1 to every £4 of subscribed capital. Interest will be charged on the loan at 4 per cent., payable out of the net profit, the term of the loan to be limited to a period of fourteen years. It is proposed that His Majesty's Government should also make a grant for ten years for the encouragement of research work of a sum not exceeding an aggregate of £100,000. Two directors of the company will be nominated by Government.

## Philippine Pearl Shell Fishing Suspended.

The pearl fishing industry of the Philippine Islands, which heretofore has yielded the Government about \$25,000 annual revenue and furnished employment to about 1,000 men, is practically dead, as a result of the loss of the European market for shell, due to the war. Those interested in the industry are now trying to get the legislature to modify the law which authorizes municipalities to fix the tax upon pearl fishing within their respective jurisdictions. This would permit fishing under more favourable circumstances along the coasts in the Visayas. At present the various municipalities exact a license tax on pearl fishing, varying from \$50 to \$500 per year, according to one authority. These rates are considered prohibitive, and as a result practically the whole pearl fleet of the islands is confined to the waters about Jolo. At present there is practically no activity. The complaint of the pearl fishers against the municipal license system now in vogue in the Visayas is that one license permits the fisher to operate only in the jurisdiction of the municipality issuing the license; whereas the exigencies of fishing require a frequent shifting of positions according to the weather. To pay a new license to every municipality makes the operation of the law a prohibition on pearl fishing in the Visayas.

## London Rubber.

London, March 5.—The rubber market is firm and sellers are rather reserved. Prices quoted are:—  
Sheet ... 2 1/2 to 2 5/8  
Crepe ... 2 1/2 to 2 5/8  
Para ... 2 1/2 to 2 5/8  
Bagan Selai pays 15 per cent. and puts to reserve £1,000. Karan pays 20 per cent. and carries forward £3,300. Bukit Panjong pays an interim of 5 per cent. Rubber prices are rising and shares are animated.

## The Silver Market.

London, Feb. 19.—The tone of the silver market has continued good. For a few days the prices remained at about 2 1/2, and a very fair amount of business was transacted, as there were sellers willing to meet the requirements of the Continent and India. Since then the offerings have been very light, and insufficient to meet even the present moderate demand. The quotation in consequence has advanced to 22 15-16d., at which level the market is quietly steady, but with no pronounced tendency. A shipment of 150,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

## Engaged.

London, March 5, 12.35 p.m.—Mr. Neil Primrose, son of Lord Rosebery, is engaged to Victoria, daughter of Lord Derby.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES R.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date	
Banks.										
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	{ £2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14	
Marine Insurances.										
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	360 s. 10.00	250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.	
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 s. 10.00	£15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	845 s. 11.40	250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	845	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	235 s. 12.00	100	60	2 1/2	April	192 1/2	Jan.	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913	
Fire Insurances.										
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	143 s. 23.00	20	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	143	143	\$10 for 1912	
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	373 s. 8.00	250	60	385	Feb.	368	April	400	\$27 for 1913	
Shipping.										
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	85 s. 30.00	25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	5	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	31 s. 20.00	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	31	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14	
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 s. 80.00	15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	80 s. 60.00	25	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	80	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913	
Shell T'pore & Trading Co., Ltd.	£8/9 s. 3,797	£10	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	88/9	Interim of 1/4 a/c 1914 C.No. 23	
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s. 40.00	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14	
Refineries.										
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	110 s. 20.00	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	\$3 for 1912	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	35 s. 7.00	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	24	\$3 for 1897	
Mining.										
Kailan Mining Admin'tion, Ltd.	32 s. 1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	32 1/2	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	4 s. 200	600	£1	all	3/10	Jan.	1/9	Nov.	4 1/4	1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	31/6 s. 160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	31/6	1/4 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.										
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	65 s. 60.00	\$50	all	82	Jan.	73	Nov.	66 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1914	
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	57 s. 50.00	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57	\$3 dividend for year 1913	
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53 s. 55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	\$3.5 for 1913	
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 s. 33,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1914	
Land, Hotels and Buildings.										
Anglo French Land Co., Ltd.	94 s. 13,000	£100	£100	128	July	120	Dec.	118	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14	
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	113 s. 20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14	
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	110 s. 50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14	
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	86 s. 150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914	
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	41 s. 8,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	41	\$3 for 1914	
Shanghai Lands	97 s. 78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 s. 12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14	
H'kong Central Estates	95 s. 10,000	\$100	all	95	—	95	—	95	\$4.00 for 7 months ending 31/12/14	
Cotton Mills.										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	135 1/2 s. 20,000	£50	all	138	July	135	May	136	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14	
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	63 s. 125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	6 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08	
Kung Yik	12.85 s. 75,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	12.85	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14	
Laou Kung Mow	86 s. 8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	86	Tls. 12 for 1913	
Shanghai Cottons	137 s. 49,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	87	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14	
Miscellaneous.										
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111 s. 60,000	£10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	\$1.20 for 1913	
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	33 s. 50,000	\$5	all	4.80	July	4	April	4	6% for year ending 28/2/06	
Do. (Spec. shares)	33 s. 50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914.	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2 s. 125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14	
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	33 s. 40,000	7 1/2	6	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6 1/2	40 cts. for 1911.	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	6 1/4 s. 400,000	£10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	42	\$1.80 per share for 1913	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 s. 6,000	£50	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914	
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 s. 5,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	27	Interim of \$1 a/c 1914	
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	27 s. 325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.15	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 s. 250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	23	Dec.	39	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913	
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 s. 25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14	
Do. (New)	11 s. 50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	81	\$1.50 for 1910.	
Philippines Ld.	5 s. 75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	6 s. 12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	6	None	
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 s. 13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	None	
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 s. 20,000	\$5	all	5 1/2	June	4	Nov.	4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14	
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18 s. 27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31/12/14	
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7 s. 90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	7	70 cts. for 1913	
William Powell, Limited.	6 1/2 s. 21,000	£7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30/6/14	
S. C. Morning Post	29 s. 6,000	\$35	all	30	June	22	Dec.	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14	

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

[Share and General Brokers.]

[6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.]

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 19, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

19th March.

Selling.	Demand India	135 1/2	T/T France	2.28 1/2
T/T	T/T Bombay	2.29	Demand Paris	2.29
Demand	Demand Bombay	135 1/2	On Haiphong	7 1/4 prem.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	135 1/2	On Saigon	7
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	135 1/2	On Bangkok	8 1/2
4 m/s	Demand Manila	88 3/4	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Francisco	1.10 1/2	4 m/s L/O	1.10 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	43 5/8	4 m/s D.P.	1.10 1/2
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	109 3/4	6 m/s L/O	1.10 1/2
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s Sney & M.	1.10 1/2
T/T India	Demand Germany	—	30 d/s San Francisco	1.10 1/2
			4 m/s Marks	Nom.
			4 m/s France	2.29 1/2

6 m/s. France	2.44 1/2
Gold Leaf per tael	\$57
Sovereign	\$10.90 nom.
Bar Silver ready	23 1/5
forwards	—
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Discount per \$100:	—
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$19
Chinese	10 cts. pieces \$19 1/2
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$15
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces \$15 1/4

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

## HEAD OFFICE:

60, Wall Street, New York

## LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:

BOMBAY. LONDON.

CALCUTTA. MANILA.

CANTON. PANAMA.

CEBU. PEKING.

COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW. SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.

KOBE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN &amp; LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

## THE

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## NOTICES.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &amp;c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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